

The LONDON JOURNAL.

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REMARKS on the last Letter in the Craftsman; particularly on the CHARACTERS of the Two Gentlemen.



HE Letter in the last Craftsman being owned to be wrote by a Gentleman who thinks his singular Situation and Misfortunes in Life should screen him from Justice; we will fairly examine his Right to plead his Misfortunes; and his

Wisdom, to mention his Situation. That this unfortunate and singularly situated Gentleman is the Author, appears from this Sentence in the Letter; "We speak on our own Knowledge, when we affirm, that the false Imputations which the Accusers bring, are screen'd from absolute Detection, by nothing but the Honour of the Accused." This no Man can speak of his own Knowledge, but himself; nor is there a Man upon Earth, but the Accused, who thinks the Accused has any Honour: The Letter wrote by this Person of Honour, is as full of Falshoods, as the Author of it is full of Infamy; it has indeed a little Art, less Delicacy, but no Truth; there's not a Sentence but speaks a Lye, nor a Paragraph but contains Assertions in direct Opposition to Truths as evident as the Sun: What he says of the general Design of Mr. Oldcastle, of the Principles and Design of those who have remark'd upon him, and his Characters of the two Gentlemen, is either absolutely false, or at least unsupported by any Proof; which we will immediately shew.

The Design of Mr. Oldcastle, he says, hath been to assert the Cause of his Country, the Cause of Truth and of Liberty; his Letters, it seems, contain nothing but general and inoffensive Reflections on the Nature of Liberty and Faction: whereas his Adversaries have declared themselves, Enemies to the very Being of the British Constitution; and to the Principles on which the present Establishment is built, and on which alone it can stand. Again, the Letter-Writer says, He will prove, without any forc'd Construction of their Words, that these Writers and their Abettors, are Enemies to the present Establishment.

After reading these Assertions, especially the last, where 'tis said, they will prove, &c. a Man would expect to find some Quotations to support what is so confidently advanced; yet not one appears; but, instead of Quotations from Ministerial Writers, the Proof lies thus.

"The British Establishment is founded on Principles of Liberty; Mr. Oldcastle has maintained Principles of Liberty, and his Adversaries have destroy'd them; therefore, judge ye, good People, who are Enemies, and who are Friends, to the present Establishment? Surely, Mr. D'Anvers, there can remain no manner of doubt in the Breast of any Man, who hath given Attention to this Argument, whether your Adversaries, or you, are on the Side of Liberty?"

Whereas this Argument, as 'tis wittily call'd, is only a downright impudent Assertion, that they are for Liberty, and the Ministerial Writers against it; and these are the Means which they have always employ'd, ARGUMENT AND REASON!

That Mr. Oldcastle hath advanced no Principles against Liberty, we have always, and do now fully own; but at the same time challenge the Writer of this Letter to produce one Paragraph, Sentence or Word, in all the Papers we have wrote, which are not built upon as large and full Principles of Liberty, as were ever maintained by the greatest Asserters of Liberty. What is said about Mr. Oldcastle's writing on purpose to preserve Liberty, is all a Jest: His pretended Design, indeed, was Liberty; but his real Design, which appears through all his thin Disguise, was abusing the Government and Administration; for in every Paper he has wrote, there are the plainest Insinuations possible, (if the Sense of every Man, Friend and foe, be his Meaning,) that the Administration is going to destroy our Liberties, and overturn the Constitution. This, and this only, hath been (Price Two-pence.)

his Design. So that the Opposition made to Mr. Oldcastle, hath not been against his pretended Design of reviving Liberty, but against his real Design of abusing the Government; not against his Principles, but against his Application of those Principles, and the vile Use he hath made of them; for he has endeavoured to scatter among the People, under the Pretence of supporting Liberty, the Seeds of Discontent, and to convey into their Minds Suspicious and Jealousies, that there were Attempts upon the Constitution, and in favour of Arbitrary Power. This was the scandalous and immoral Intention manifest in every Paper; scandalous and immoral, I say, for 'tis more thoroughly base and wicked to write against, defame, and abuse a Good Government, than to defend a Bad one. Though Mr. Oldcastle hath not wrote against the Principles of Liberty, he has infamously practised against them; for Liberty may be as absolutely destroy'd, by writing and acting against a free and good Government, as by advancing Principles against Liberty and a free Government. He who labours to create Jealousies, and general Uneasiness against a good Government, weakens that Government; and is a much worse Man than he who defends an ill Government: for defending an ill Government, can only continue a Calamity which Men have been used to; but the other is actually destroying our Happiness, (the greatest Happiness in this World, that of Living under Laws and Liberty) and introducing Confusion and Misery: For general Discontents have frequently proceeded to Civil Wars, and these Civil Wars ended in the Destruction of the best Governments, and the establishing Tyranny.

Mr. Oldcastle's malicious Intention of abusing the Government by these Historical Papers, appear'd from the Beginning; not only by bending and accommodating of the old Histories, and by altering and corrupting ancient Facts, to make 'em speak his Anti ministerial Sense in Italicks; but from the very Nature of the Work, and the Journal in which the Remarks were printed: besides, it would have been the most absurd and ridiculous thing possible, to retail, in that Paper, Scraps of English History, which gave the Reader a very confused, if any, Idea of the several Reigns, only to revive a Spirit of Liberty in a Nation, where Liberty shines forth in full Lustre; where our Laws are sacredly preserved, and the Constitution in full Health and Vigour; and among a People, who thoroughly understand the Principles of Liberty, who have 'em warmly at Heart, and who will set up to them too, if ever Occasions should arise. But, enough of this. Every Man, who reads publick Papers, knows Mr. Oldcastle's Design was to convey Poison, and ours to expel it: That his Design was to revile the Administration, and insinuate that our Laws and Liberties were in Danger; and our Design, to defend the Accused, and to shew that our Liberties were never more secure, nor our Constitution in less danger.

So much for the Writings; now for the Men. The once-noble Person, whose Letter is before us, hath undertaken to defend the Characters of another Gentleman and himself, (sorry I am to find them together!) against the Accusation of Sland'ers; who, it seems, have said that a certain Gentleman hath left his Friends and Party, and is urged to oppose the M—r by the Stings of disappointed Ambition. But this is not fairly put. What is objected to the Conduct of that Gentleman is, not that he hath left his Friends and Party; (for that is justly and honourably done, when his Friends and Party leave Truth and Virtue; when they depart from Principles of Liberty, and show less regard to the Welfare of the Community;) but that he left Friends and Party, without, nay against, Reason: That he left them, when they had given no Evidences of less regard to the Constitution, or publick Happiness; when they had entred into no Measures, but what were just; nor ever consented to one Law, (unless when this Gentleman was with them, and gave his Vote for it) that had the least Tendency to weaken the Security of our Liberties; When he

parted with them, or they with him, they seem'd as good Men as ever they were, and so they have appeared since; which is the Reason why 'tis so generally believed, that this Gentleman is urged to oppose the M—r, by Stings of disappointed Ambition. There are no Signs given, that his Friends and Party have left their Principles, or chang'd their Practices, but are the same Men as when he liv'd in the strictest Friendship with them, and joyn'd them in all their publick Actions; so that the Change is in him: And because no Reason was ever yet assigned for that Change, (unless what will be a Reason against all Ministers,) the World will very honestly believe, that he is entirely under the Influence of Passion; and mov'd only by personal Resentment, Ambition, or private Interest. For what is urged in his Defence, that he was rich when he came into Power, signifies nothing: What Men are rich enough? Does the Possession, the large Possession of Money or Power, restrain People from desiring on?—But we forbear saying any more about this Gentleman, whom in other Respects we think a very worthy Character; we delight not in blackening Reputations; we abhor Defamation; nor should any thing personal ever have fill'd these Papers, had we not been provoked to it by the undecent and scandalous Usage of the other Gentlemen.

But the other Character, which the Letter-Writer hath endeavour'd to defend, cannot be blacken'd; here Scandal has no Being, nor Defamation any Existence; the great Blessing of this Gentleman is, that he can't be curs'd; scandalous in private Life, and infamous in publick Life; and yet, gravely talks of Honour, Justice, Truth, and Morality! O Virtue, how art thou prostituted! Thus the Prince of Darkness, as we read, did, upon proper Occasions, put on the Form of an Angel of Light. This very Man, who, when he was told a little before the Queen's Death, by a Gentleman who trembled for the Fate of his Country, that Things looked as tho' there was an Intention to bring in the Pretender, which would make England a Field of Blood, answer'd, He could not help that, England was the best Cockpit in the World; yet now, sunk under the Weight of bodily Infirmitie, Poverty and publick Hate, all caused by his Vices, cries aloud for Publick Virtue, and sighs for the Danger of his Country: We have his own Word for it, the Word of a Traitor to his Country, and a Traitor where he fled for Protection from the Vengeance of his Country, that he is a Man of Honour; and that the late King extended his Mercy to him UNASK'D and UNWARN'D. This no Man of Sense would believe, tho' an honest Man said it; but, said by this Person, and that too against the highest Probability, it meets with the Contempt it deserves. The worst Action of the late King's Life was pardoning him. Forgiveness to him is an Act of Injustice; Mercy to such a Man, is Cruelty to the Nation; and we know, or at least have the greatest probable Evidence such a thing will admit of, that he discovered the Designs of his Party Abroad, and made strong Applications to the Regent of France, who wrought upon the Good Nature of his late Majesty, to rescue him from that Destruction, to which his Country had so justly devoted him.—But he pleads his Misfortunes to cover him; which would have been a very good Plea, had the Evils he lies under been merely Misfortunes; but the Calamities which he feels, he ought to feel; they are ridiculously call'd Misfortunes, for he brought them all upon himself, by the most abandon'd, most profligate, and highest National Vices that ever a Man of his Sense was guilty of: So that if he has found the Unfortunate, that is, such unfortunate Men as himself, are not Friends; he hath found the World either too bad, or too good, which of the two he shall determine; we envy him not the Friendship of any Man upon Earth; but we are sorry for our Country, that there is a Gentleman in the Kingdom who thinks he ought to be his Friend; for a Friend to him, is an Enemy to Mankind.

F. OSBORNE



FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Cádiz, May 15.

AS our Court has not yet thought fit to accede to the Treaty of Vienna, and the Affair of Gibraltar being restor'd to this Kingdom refused, the Subjects of Great Britain in these Parts took the Alarm, and are upon their Guard. The Adventure Man of War, Lord Muskerrey Commander, and most of the British Ships have anchored farther out of the Bay; also, the French seem to be under some Concern (but for what Reason we know not) several Ships of that Nation having within these few Days past sailed from hence in Ballast. The Affairs of this Kingdom are in such Confusion, that it will puzzle the wisest of Men to set them right; and what Turn the present Difference will take, no one can undertake to say. We are advis'd from Seville, that Matters have a more favourable Aspect; but 'tis believed we shall be in a State of Uncertainty, at least till the End of this Month, about which time the British Minister expects the Return of a Courier he dispatched some time ago to his Court. An Advice Boat is preparing to sail for Florida, which is to carry Dispatches to the several Governors in the Spanish West-Indies, to be forwarded by way of the Havanna. The Delivery of the Treasure is not so much as talk'd of. Business is almost at an End, for want of both Money and Credit to carry it on. Bankrupts happen daily; and in this City three Houses, since last Post, have stopped for about 300,000 Pieces of Eight.

Paris, June 2. On the 26th of last Month, the Queen was let Blood by way of Precaution, and her Majesty keeps her Chamber for nine Days, where Mass is said every Day.

Last Week the Tourmelles condemned by Appeal, a rich Farmer's Widow of Picardy, near Compeigne, to be hang'd, and afterwards burnt, and her two Sons to be broke alive upon the Wheel. Their Crime was, that some Years ago this Farmer's Widow set Fire to a Neighbour's House by one of her Carters, to whom she promised 300 Livres for so doing. The Fellow dunned her for it a long while, to no purpose: At last, his Patience being tired, he kept no Measures with her, but threaten'd what he would do. Whereupon the Widow prevail'd with her two Sons to murder him.

Edinburgh, May 17. The other Night a certain Cle gyan of this Place, having returned from the Country, where he had been to join a certain Couple in the Marriage Noose, and the Watchmen at the Gate demanding a Penny to open the Wicket for him, he readily pulled out the two Guineas he had just got from the Bridegroom, and gave them. We are told, that when he returned next Morning to offer a Penny, and claim his Gold, he had for Answer, *Light come, light gone.*

John Campbell, who was executed in the Grass-Market last Wednesday, as in our last, confess'd his having forged about 500 of the Twenty Shilling Notes of the Bank of Scotland; also his counterfeiting to the Number of 20 Half Guineas; and that he had gone some Length in counterfeiting the Copper Coin.

Edinburgh, May 20. On Tuesday last, the Venerable General Assembly rose, having remitted the Planting of the Parish Kirk of Kinross, (which has been vacant above these five Years, through the Stubbness of some of the Parishoners) and that of the West Kirk, to their Commission.

Yesterday they began again to beat up for Volunteers in the Suburbs of this City.

Tork, May 20. Last Friday we had terrible Lightning and Thunder, which continued some Hours almost without Intermission, accompany'd with Hail and Rain, the Hail was of an uncommon Size, like Pieces of Ice, some of them being a full Inch in Length, and three Inches in Circumference, the like not known here; which did great Damage to the Gardens, Windows, &c.

Reading, May 21. On Tuesday last, in this Borough, happen'd a Fire at Mr. Winslip's Brick-kiln, which in a short Time consumed about five Thousand Bains. The Flames were so violent as to burn a green Tree over a Thatch'd House, and to break the Glass and melt the Lead off the Windows of a Dwelling-House; but there being plenty of Water, and our Inhabitants being extraordinary active, the two Houses were saved, as well as a large Quantity of Wood.

Northampton, May 24. On Monday last one William Hayes was committed to Leicester Goal, for the Murder of his Wife, by giving her several Blows on the Head, which broke her Skull.

Stamford, May 15. We hear from Bicker, near Donnington in Lincolnshire, that on the 7th Instant there was a great deal of Thunder and Lightning, which was very dreadful to the Inhabitants; for as one William Ox and his Wife at that Town sat at Dinner (a Mastiff Dog being by them) a large Clap of Thunder struck the Man down, and it was some time before he came to himself; the Dog was kill'd, the Chimney fell down, and the Windows of the House very much shattered: There was so much Sulphur left, that no Person could enter the House for some time.

L O N D O N.

On Sunday the Rev. Dr. Maddox, Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, preached before their Majesties, his Royal Highness the Prince, his Royal Highness the Duke, and all the Princesses, in the Chappel Royal at Richmond.

Notice is given to all Peers, Peereffes, and Privy Counsellors, that the Court goes out of Mourning To-morrow, being the 30th Instant.

Their Majesties have declared their Intention of having two Drawing Rooms a Week, during their Residence at Hampton Court, on Mondays and Fridays; to which Place the Court removes the 10th of next Month.

We are inform'd that the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Pomfret will be made Treasurer of the King's Household, in the room of Robert Lord Bingley, deceased. That

The Right Hon. Charles Earl of Tankerville will succeed the said Earl as Master of the Horse to the Queen. That

George Lord Brudenell, Son and Heir to the Earl of Cardigan, will succeed the Earl of Tankerville as Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince. That

The Right Hon. George Lord Viscount Malpas will be made one of the Lords of the Treasury. And that

The Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Glenorchy, Son and Heir to the Earl of Broadalbine, will succeed Lord Malpas as Master of the Horse to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Defoe is appointed Page of the Presence to her Majesty, in the room of Mr. James Brown deceased.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to order the proper Instruments to pass the Seals, for translating the Right Reverend Dr. Wilcox, Bishop of Gloucester, to the See of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, in the room of Dr. Bradford, deceased.

The Right Rev. Dr. Sydal, Bishop of St. David's, will be translated to the Bishoprick of Gloucester, in the Room of Bishop Wilcox.

We hear the Rev. Dr. Gekie will have the Prebend of Canterbury, vacant by the Promotion of Dr. Edward Tension to the Bishoprick of Orlery in Ireland.

On Saturday last a Dunghill adjoining to the Stables of the Rev. Mr. Talbot, who keeps an eminent Boarding School at Streatham, burst out in a Flame, and caught the Stables, but by the timely Assistance of the Neighbours, the Building, which was in great Danger, was preserved.

The Review of the several Troops of Horse and Horse Grenadier Guards, and the three Regiments of Foot Guards, by his Majesty, is put off till the 5th of next Month; at which Time his Royal Highness the Duke is to appear in the Field mounted for the first Time, with a rich Set of Horse Furniture, Pistols, &c.

Last Sunday Col. Williamson of the Tower, entertained at Dinner, all the poor Soldiers of Chelsea College, who served in the same Regiment with him in Flanders; and after they had fed plentifully, he gave each Man a Shilling to drink their Majesties Health, and sent them home in Coaches.

On Thursday Night, about Six o'Clock, the new-born Son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Plymouth was baptized in S. George's Church, Hanover-Square, by the Name of Other Lewis Windsor; Thomas Lewis of Soberton, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Town of Buckingham, and the Hon. Mr. Windsor, Brother to the Earl of Plymouth, stood Godfathers; and the Lady Clarke and Mrs. Lewis, Godmothers. The Ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Tiebeck of Manover Square.

On Wednesday last, after several Arguments in the Court of King's Bench, Judgment was order'd to be enter'd against Japhet Crook, alias Sir Peter Stranger, for the Forgery of which he was formerly found guilty. The Point in Dispute was, Whether his Case came within the Statute of Queen Elizabeth; The Court held that it did; and he will on Monday next receive the Sentence prescrib'd by that Act, viz. to stand in the Pillory, have his Ears cut off, his Nose slit, forfeit his Goods and Chattels, and be imprison'd for Life.

At the same time, the Lady Lawley was order'd into the Custody of the Marshal, upon a Verdict formerly found against her for endeavouring to spirit away a Witness against the said Japhet Crook.

William Mackeig, pretended Husband to Moll Harvey and Isabella Eaton, alias Gwin, her Sister, were on Tuesday last brought up to the King's Bench Bar at Westminster, by Writs of Habeas Corpus, and were charged with an Indictment for Perjury, and are both committed to the King's Bench Prison, and will soon be try'd for the same.

Last Wednesday Moll Harvey was brought up to the King's Bench Court at Westminster, by virtue of a Habeas Corpus directed to the Keeper of New Prison, and was order'd to stand on the Pillory at Charing-Cross, according to her Judgment; to suffer three Months Imprisonment, and to find Sureties for her good Behaviour for five Years.

We hear from Gravesend, that on Friday Morning last Week, about Two o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Cross Street near the Flushing in that Town, which entirely destroyed six or seven Houses, and damaged several others; the Loss of which is computed to be upwards of 5000 l.

On Monday in the Afternoon a Man jumped from the Draw-Bridge into the Thames, and in jumping, it is supposed, fell on the Starlings, which were not cover'd with above two Feet Water, and was drowned. This was done for a Wager of Half a Crown.

Last Week the Sparks of some red-hot Iron, which was hammering in a Smith's Shop at Merrow near Guildford, flew among some Straw in a Farmer's Yard, near to it, which instantly took Fire, notwithstanding all possible Endeavours us'd; it consumed two Barnes before it was extinguish'd.

On Monday next will begin the Sessions at Guild-Hall, on Tuesday at Hicks's-Hall, and on Wednesday at the Old-Bailey.

By the French Mail arriv'd on Sunday, came Advice of the Arrival of a French East India Ship at Marseilles, from India; who gives us certain Account of the Arrival of all the English Outward-bound Ships at their respective Ports, which sail'd from the Downs Dec 13. 1729; and it was expected a Ship would be ready to sail for England in the Middle of December last.

Extract of a Letter from on board the South-Sea Company's Ship Prince William, Capt. Cleland, dated at Porto Bello the 7th of March.

We arriv'd here from London the 31st of Jan; having touch'd at Cartagena, but finding the Gallies were sail'd for this Place, we did not stay there 24 Hours. It is expected, that the Fair will begin in about a Month, (till when we shall not be permitted to sell any Goods) and we are in hopes of being in England about October. The People on board us in general are well; we have buried but three Persons since we left Portmouth.

It's written from Jamaica, that Admiral Stewart had offer'd the South Sea Company's Factors to take Care of their Ship Prince William, by two Ships of 20 Guns, on her Departure from Porto Bello. It was not certain, whether the Admiral himself, in the Lyon or Lion Man of War, might not, in case she call'd at Jamaica, convey her from thence for London.

There are Letters from Panama, which confirm not only the Arrival of the Treasure from Lima, but the Sum (i. e. 12,500,000 Pieces of Eight) register'd. Which Letters add, that the Quantity would have been much greater, had it not been for the terrible Effects of the Earthquake and Inundation in the Kingdom of Chili. So that in general there is little Room to doubt the Truth of the Account we gave some time ago of an Earthquake, &c. in that Kingdom; Where the Plague has carried off great Numbers of People.

On Thursday in the Afternoon, at the Meeting of the Royal Society, were elected Fellows, Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. Sig. Girolamo Ghislini, a Florentine Physician; and Mr. Bentinck (Uncle to the present and Brother to the late Duke of Portland) was proposed as a Peer's Son, immediately balloted for, and elected: Several Experiments of Electricity were shewn in the Library to the Society by Mr. Grey; and Mr. Hadley, an excellent Astronomer, communicated to the Society an Instrument he had caused to be made to be used at Sea, in order to discover the Longitude, for which he received Thanks, and was desired to make some Experiments: A Discovery of some ancient Sepulchres near the Cathedral of Lincoln, was read; also a concise, but exact Account of Mr. Miller's late most useful Book of Gardening, drawn up by Dr. Martyn, for which he received the Thanks of the Society.

On Thursday William Burrows was committed to Newgate by Justice Gifford, for stopping Mr. Allen in a Hackney Coach, and robbing him of his Hat and Money on Wednesday Night last, between 11 and 12 o'Clock, near the Bull's Head by S. Giles's.

There were two other Coaches stop'd, but the Watchmen coming by, and taking this Fellow, prevented the other Persons being robb'd. There were more in Company with Burrows, but they made off. It is thought these are the Rogues that robb'd two Gentlemen in Chancery Lane on Sunday Morning last.

The same Day several Prisoners were brought to Newgate from New Prison, Clerkenwell, and the New Jail in Southwark, to take their Trials at the ensuing Sessions, which begins at the Old Bailey on Wednesday next.

On Saturday last a terrible Storm of Hail fell near St. Albans in Hertfordshire, which was so violent, as to do considerable Damage to the Fruits of the Earth in divers Places.

Ecclesiastical Promotions. The Rev. Mr. Morrison, Lecturer at St. Benedick, vulgarly St. Bennet-Fink, in Threadneedle Street, and one of the Minor Canons of St. Paul's, is presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the Living of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf—Tuesday the Rev. Mr. Sandford was chosen Rector of St. Mary Aldermanbury.—Wednesday the Rev. Dr. Stebbing was chosen Lecturer of St. Mary le Bow.

Deaths. On Friday last Week died, in the 45th Year of his Age, the Rev. Dr. William Norton. He was Preacher of Gray's Inn, Vicar of Deptford in Kent, and Rector of Wolkern in Hertfordshire.—Saturday died James Brown, Esq; who was one of the Pages of Honour to her Majesty.—Last Week died Mr. William Aubrey, an eminent Quaker (who was Son-in-Law to William Penn, Esq;).—Monday died the Rev. Mr. George Ross, an eminent Dissenting Minister at Tooting.—Last Week died in an advanced Age, at Barnstable in Devonshire, Sir Nicholas Hooper, Sergeant at Law: He was a Member for that Borough in several Parliaments.—Tuesday died, in an advanced Age, at her House in St. James's Place, where she had resided some Years, the Duchess de la Force, Grandmother to the present Duke de la Force, a Marechal and Peer of France.—Wednesday the Lord Bishop of London received Advice of the Death of his eldest Son, Edmund Gibson, Esq; Fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, who was soon to have gone into Holy Orders.—This Week died the Ingenious Mr. Fawkes, noted for his dexterous Performance by Slight of Hand.

Prices of Goods at Bear Key.

per Quarter.	per Quarter.
Wheat — 23 to 29	Mog Pease 17 to 18
Rye — 14 to 15	Pease — 20 to 22
Barley — 14 to 16	Pale Malt 18 to 23
Oates — 9 to 14	Brown Malt 18 to 20
Morse Beans 18 to 23	Tares — 18 to 27
Coals 25 s. to 26 s. per Chaldron.	
Hops 1729 — 30 s. to 40 s. per Hundred	
Hops 1730 — 50 s. to 85 s. per Hundred.	
Rape Seed 12 l. to 12 l. 15 s. per Last.	
Thursday South Sea Stock was 102 1/4 ths.	
South Sea Ann. 106 3/8 ths. Bank 145 3/4 ths.	
Bank Circulation 7 l. 12 s. 6 d. Million Bank	
110. India 196 1/4 h. Royal Exchange Assurance 98 3/4 ths.	
London Assurance 12 1/2 half.	
African 52. York Buildings 22 1/4 ths. Three per Cent. Ann. 95 1/2 half.	
English Copper 3 l. Welch Copper 2 l. 10 s. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 7 s. to 8 s. India Bonds 5 l. 10 s. Lottery	
Tickets 5 s. 6 d. to 6 s.	

Christened Males 173. Females 182. In all 355.
Buried Males 247. Females 232. In all 479.
Decreased in the Burials this Week 51.

Excise-Office, London, May 20, 1731.

WHEREAS by an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act to prevent Frauds in the Revenue of Excise, with respect to Starch, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, it is enacted, That from and after the 24th Day of June 1731, if any Maker or Makers of Hair Powder, or any Perfumer, Peruke-maker, Barber, or any Seller or Sellers of, or Dealers in Hair Powder, shall mix, or cause to be mixed, any Powder of Alabafter, Plaster of Paris, Talk, Chalk, Whiting, Lime, or any other Material or Materials of any other Kind or Nature whatsoever (Rice first made into Starch, and sweet Scent, only excepted) with any Starch, or with any Powder of Starch to be made use of for making of Hair Powder; and shall make, or cause to be made, any Hair Powder, with any of the Materials before mentioned, or with any other Material or Materials of any other Kind or Nature whatsoever, other than Starch, or Powder of Starch, or of Rice first made into Starch, and shall use, sell, or offer to sell, any Hair Powder so mixed or made, he, she, or they shall forfeit all the Hair Powder so mixed or made, and likewise the Sum of Twenty Pounds.

And it is further enacted, That all and every Person or Persons, who is, are, or shall be a Maker or Makers of Hair Powder, shall, at the Chief Office of Excise in London, or at the Office of Excise next adjoining to the Place where he, she, or they shall respectively inhabit or reside, make a true Entry in Writing of his, her, or their respective Place or Places of Abode, together with all and every the Workhouse or Workhouses, and all and every other Place or Places whatsoever, that shall be made use of by any Person or Persons whatsoever, for the making of Hair Powder, on Pain of forfeiting and paying the Sum of Twenty Pounds.

And it is further enacted, That if any Starch-maker or Starch-makers, Powder-maker or Powder-makers, Dealer or Dealers in Hair Powder whatsoever, shall have in his, her, or their Possession, any Alabafter, Plaster of Paris, Talk, Chalk, Whiting, Lime, or any other Material or Materials whatsoever, besides Starch, or Powder of Starch, or of Rice first made into Starch, for the making, mixing, or counterfeiting of Hair Powder, he, she, or they shall forfeit all and every the said Material or Materials, and likewise the Sum of Ten Pounds.—Therefore left any Person, through Ignorance, should incur any of the Penalties above-mentioned, his Majesty's Commissioners of Excise do give this Publick Notice of the same.

The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE, of Affairs for Improving Money, Trade and Estates, &c.

Persons who want to lend or borrow Sums of Money on MORTGAGES, may be inform'd of Opportunities for so doing.

ANNUITIES, or Yearly Payments, which are payable either in ENGLAND or IRELAND, (Publick or otherwise) are wanted, and a good Price, may at this time be had for the same.

Such Persons as want to sell or buy Saleable PLACES or OFFICES, may be inform'd of Opportunities for so doing.

A Person in very reputable and profitable Business, who can ex. and the same to much Advantage, with a greater Stock, will admit a Partner, or pay a certain Dividend Quarterly to a Person who will advance a Sum of Money to be employ'd in that Business.

ESTATES which some Persons want to BUY.

An Estate from 100 to 200 l. a Year, or thereabouts not far from Ipswich or Woodbridge.—Some Estate near Twickenham.—Some Houses in Southwark.

An Estate in Cambridgeshire, of about 140 l. a Year. — And several Persons want to Buy and some to Hire other Estates.

ESTATES which some Persons want to SELL.

A large House in Grosvenor-Square.—A handsome pleasant House and Gardens, with Coach-house and Stables at Battersea.—A large FEE FARM RENT.—Several good Country Houses, with Gardens, &c. some fit for Persons of Quality.—And several Persons want to Sell and some to Lett other Estates.

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